PROFITEERING IS BARED BY REPORT

Treasury Department Tells How the American Public Has Been Made to Pay.

BIG INCREASES OVER 1916

Producers of Foodstuffs Made the Most Enormous Profits, and Nearly Every Other Branch of Industry Piled Up Huge Riches.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The treasury department's report on profiteering, just completed in response to a senate resolution and covering 31,500 corporations, reveals the fact that astonishing profits have been made in almost every branch of industry in America in 1916 and 1917. The names of the concerns are not made public.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made $19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies.

Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with $600,000 capital made $166,000 in 1917, against $25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of $2,400 made $11,659, as compared with $4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with $425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.

Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at $40,000 increased its profits from $50,000 in 1916 to $107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at $93,000, made $247,000 in 1917, against $66,000 in 1916. A $50,000 concern which made $25,000 in 1916 made $142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with $350,000 capital earned $363,000 in 1917 against $176,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One $2,500,000 concern made $752,000 in 1916 and $1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of $100,000,000, upon which it earned $49,000,000 in 1917, against $30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.

Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with $1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from $100,000 to $1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 823 per cent, while their excess profits last year were from 12 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.

The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,626 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,337 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the midcontinent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 396 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from $1,000 to $8,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,176 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat.

Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with $31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned $17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to $96,000,000 and then earned $23,000,000. A $19,000,000 concern which earned $4,608,000 in 1916 made $5,258,000 in 1917. A $16,000,000 company made $4,713,000 in 1917, against $4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with $49,000,000 capital made $54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against $19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at $700,000 increased its income from $324,000 in 1916 to $3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared.

A list of 2,092 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

Sentimental Gush.

"It's positively silly, of course, but I guess most of us have been that way at some time in our lives."

"What are you talking about?"

"I just now overheard a young chap telling 'earth's fairest creature' why it was that the sugar shortage wasn't bothering him in the least."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Our Silver Goes to India.

The viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford, returns thanks to the American government for its contribution to the silver supply. There is plenty more that can be spared. Only $77,000,000 of the cart-wheel standard silver dollars are in circulation, while about $440,000,000 are stored in treasury vaults and represented in circulation by silver certificates—in effect, warehouse receipts. The borrowing from the treasury by our government of a few hundred millions of the discs to be converted into bullion and loaned to our silver-using allies is good finances. —New York Herald.

Rather Slow.

"I don't suppose you would consider houseboating a form of sport?"

"I should say not!" replied the motorist. "Why, the last time I was on board a houseboat it took us a week to cover a distance I can travel in my car in about two hours of moderately fast driving."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Isaac Walton.

The patron saint of anglers, Isaac Walton, was born August 9, 1593. To speak of him is to fall to praising him. According to Charles Lamb, "It might sweeten a man's temper at any time to read 'The Complete Angler.'" As a linen draper, his business prospered, and for recreation he "used to go a-fishing with honest Nat and R. Roe," his favorite stream being the River Lea. Walton was fifty when he gave up business, retired into the country with forty years of leisure before him for his enjoyment. Authorship he began before he left his shop, and five biographies came from his pen, but it was not the "Lives," however, but "The Complete Angler or Contemplative Man's Recreation," which is Walton's true title to fame.

His Hope.

"Here's hopin'," said Jones.

"What?" said Smith.

"That this anti-tipping movement will include the guy who has been in the habit of rocking the boat."

OUR FIRST FIELD ARMY

Their Sectors Are on the Road to Berlin

HOLD LINE TO SWISS BORDER

And Military Experts Are Of Opinion That Over The American Line The Real Thrust At Germany Will Be Driven Home.

Washington.—Secretary Baker was formally advised by General Pershing that the First American Field Army had been created, General Pershing retaining command of the army as well as of the entire American Expeditionary Force for the present. The dispatch added nothing to details of the army organization already made known from Paris, however, Mr. Baker said.

The announcement is regarded as having deep significance at the War Department, mainly because it places the American Army in France on the same footing as the French or British forces there.

Formation of the Army is taken here to mean that the Americanization of a definite portion of the front has been captured. Supply lines, railway bases, storage facilities, debarkation ports and the like, created and operated by Americans, stand behind the first army. The only statement of the location of this American front given is that it is "South of the Marne." Presumably this means a part at least of the long line from St. Mihiel to the Swiss border where American troops have been put in at intervals during the last few months.

Five Full Corps.

The extent of that front has not been disclosed, nor has the definite strength of the Army been given. The advices indicate that it comprises, however, five full corps, which means approximately 1,250,000 men.

The effect of the taking over of the line is to make a definite beginning at apportioning the long front. The British hold the left flank, aided by the Belgians, from the North Sea to the juncture of the Fourth Army and the French First Army in Picardy, where an offensive is being conducted at present.

In that position the British are not only holding their share of the line, but stand between the enemy and the channel ports, which would be his only road to England while the British fleet exists.

The French armies presumably are being concentrated wholly between the Picardy juncture, with the British and the American left beyond Verdun. They block the roads to Paris.

To Swiss Border.

To the Americans has fallen the remainder of the front to the Swiss border when the other armies shall have been formed.

The First Army undoubtedly now holds the bulk of that line, with such French help as is necessary. The whole line probably is under General Pershing's direct command, even the French corps or divisions that are necessary until additional American troops arrive. The American commander will hereafter direct all operations on his front. He has as much freedom of action on his own lines as has Sir Douglas Haig on the British front or General Petain on the French, for he stands on an equality with them. All three are under Marshal Foch for the major campaigns.

As direct commander of the army in the field General Pershing will be well situated to weigh the qualities of the men he has assigned temporarily as corps commanders. From those five officers he probably will select the commander of the First Army, and opinion here leans toward Major General Hunter Liggett, now commanding the First Corps on the Vesle front, as his choice. It is expected, also, that General Pershing will soon name his permanent corps commanders, the appointment carrying with it the rank of lieutenant general.

The Mobile Reserve.

General Liggett's corps probably is regarded as the mobile reserve of the First Army, and as such is being employed on the French front. Should aggressive operations be undertaken on the American front, however, this corps probably would be used there, supplemented by French and possibly British mobile reserves sent by General Foch. In that case, while General Foch would map out the objectives of the action in a broad way, General Pershing would command the joint forces.

This recalls the fact that the American sectors include what always has been considered the logical road to Berlin for French advances. It was across lines now held by Americans that the French struck in 1914 before the plunge of the German Army through Belgium localized the war in Northern France.

While the enemy is still in Northern France, it may be that no major attack can be attempted through these gateways. The campaigns in Picardy and at the Marne, however, are aimed at forcing him back until the opportunity comes to drive back at him, and it is regarded by officers here that it will be over the American lines that the real thrust at Germany will be driven home.

Women employes of a company in Zion City, Ill., painted with yellow the fronts of the homes of John J. Smith and W. J. Payne, fellow workers, who are said to have refused to doff their hats when the company's service flag, with twenty stars, was unveiled recently.

Hospital sergeants have charge of the office records, do clerical work, are used as nurses, pharmacists, etc. They are in every regiment and emergency hospital. The base pay is $44 a month.

AMERICANS HELD FIRM

German Counter-Attacks At Bray Repulsed With Loss.

American Army on the British Front in Picardy.—American troops, fighting side by side with the Canadians on the left wing of the Allied attacking front in Picardy, are clinging fast to the outskirts of Bray, one of the German strong points on the north bank of the Somme. The Germans have counter-attacked repeatedly and viciously but their fury was of no avail. The vain counter-thrusts cost the enemy heavy losses and failed to budge our lines. Ten guns, including seven 155-millimetre pieces and three 150 millimetre-calibres, were captured by our men, in addition to a neat bag of prisoners. Great quantities of ammunition also have fallen into our hands.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL MILEAGE.

Good On Any Road And For Any Number Of People.

Washington. — Passenger mileage books, interchangeable and good on any railroad, will be placed on sale. They will be accepted in payment of passenger fares on trains, in exchange for tickets and for extra baggage charges. Two books are being prepared—one with 1,000 coupons, each coupon worth three cents, or one mile of travel, to be sold for $30 with the addition of $2.40 war tax collected when the book is bought, and another with 500 coupons, selling for $15 with $1.20 additional war tax.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

American Proposal Formally Accepted By Germany.

Washington.—Formal acceptance by Germany of the American proposal for a conference on treatment and exchange of prisoners at Berne, Switzerland, "the middle of September," was transmitted to the State Department through the Spanish Foreign Office. The German Government already had accepted the proposal in principle and though no time had been fixed, the United States appointed delegates, headed by Minister Garrett at the Hague, to attend the conference. Questions relating to interned civilians also will be discussed.

AUSTRIANS TO TRY AGAIN.

Indications Of Another Offensive On Italian Front.

Geneva, Switzerland. — The Austrians are reported moving an immense amount of material and great numbers of troops in the direction of Italy and are expected shortly to attempt another offensive on the Italian front. Austrian railway trains running toward the Tyrol are reported crowded with soldiers, no civilian passengers being allowed. The Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed since Saturday.

LESS WOOL FOR RED CROSS.

Not a Complete Stoppage Of Knitting, However.

New York.—The action of the War Industries Board in halting the production of yarn for knitting in order to conserve wool for army uniforms "may result in the Red Cross getting less wool than it needs, but does not mean a complete stoppage of knitting in American Red Cross work rooms," according to an announcement by officials of the Atlantic division.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Farmers' party in New York state threatens to put a ticket of its own into the political field.

Six per cent. of the line of a Swiss railroad is over bridges and 13.5 per cent. through tunnels.

Great Britain is raising about 900,000 acres of potatoes this year, about 25 per cent. more than last year.

To facilitate writing in the dark an inventor has patented an electric flashlight to be attached to a lead pencil.

New York has abolished auction sales of wornout police horses. The S. P. C. A. will take over all discarded animals.

What is said to be the most expensive chair in the world belongs to the Pope. It is of solid silver and is said to have cost $90,000.

Nine thousand girls of all ages in the State of Washington pledged themselves to spend the summer in planting and handling crops.

The Springfield (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce is sponsor for a plan to bring over 100 French girls to study American business methods at the Springfield High School of Commerce.

The gas and electric lighting company of Baltimore is training women for the work of reading meters and installing heating and lighting appliances.

Some of the purchases made by the British Army in 1917 were 84,000,000 pounds of tea, 177,000,000 pounds of sugar, 8,500,000 pounds of pipe and chewing tobacco, 11,000,000 pounds of cigarettes and 145,000,000 tins of milk.

Two thousand children have been cultivating war gardens in New York's city parks under the direction of Mrs. Fanny G. Parsons.

The British war cabinet has held 300 meetings within a year.

STATE CAPITAL

Future Of State Guard.

A regular meeting of the executive committee of the Maryland Council of Defense was held in the Union Trust Building Wednesday. General Francis E. Waters presided, with Governor Emerson C. Harrington, Messrs. Frank A. Furst, Stevenson A. Williams and Judge Hammond Urner present.

There appeared before the committee Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield, Col. Clinton L. Riggs, together with other field officers of the State Guard, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of federalizing the State Guard. Charles H. Rieman also appeared before the council and made an earnest address in opposition to the federalizing of the regiment. No definite conclusion was reached by the council in respect to the matter. It will be held under further advisement.

The chairman reported that Governor Harrington had appointed George W. Joy, of Leonardtown, Md., as chairman of the Council of Defense for St. Marys county, vice C. J. Plowden, resigned, and Harrison W. Vickers, of Kent county, as chairman of the Council of Defense for that county, vice W. W. Beck, resigned.

A very large number of the school boys are now employed in agricultural and other patriotic work, the services of whom are represented as necessary in the work which they are performing, especially in the agricultural districts, for a period extending some 30 to 40 days beyond the date for the opening of the schools. The council formally requested the school authorities, by resolution, that means be devised by which the services of these boys could be retained in the work which they are performing for a limited period beyond the opening of the schools and not to interefere with the classification of the boys so engaged in their school work.

2,121 Middies At Academy.

Four candidates were admitted to the Naval Academy, bringing the membership of the new calss to 932, and the total of the regiment of midshipmen to 2,121. The largest number of midshipmen in any previous year of the Academy's history was 1,440. Thirty-five candidates, who have passed their mental tests, are still to be examined, most of them having had minor surgical operations performed at the suggestion of the authorities. There is little doubt that the membership of the new class will be something over 960.

St. John's College Listed.

St. John's College, according to formal notification received from the War Department, has been officially classed as one of the schools where students will be enrolled in the Federal Students' Army Training Corps. In the notification from the War Department, made public by Vice-President John B. Rippeir in the absence of President Fell, the statement is made that additional rifles and other military equipment will be furnished the college.

State Bonds Delivered.

The Board of Public Works delivered to the Mercantile Trust Company, head of the purchasing syndicate, the state bonds, amounting to $2,500,000, recently purchased by that company.

Appointed Assessment Clerk.

The State Tax Commission announced the appointment of O. B. Carcaud to be assessment clerk for Harford county, to succeed S. M. Kahoe, who resigned to enter the navy.

Maryland Miners Respond.

Cumberland.—Nearly every mine in the upper Potomac and Georges Creek fields was represented at a meeting called by Howard P. Bryodon, production manager of the United States Fuel Administration. Over 100 general managers and superintendents were present and all pledged themselves to loyalty and co-operation, and promised eight hours' work a day and six days a week, in answer to the proclamation issued by President Wilson last week.

Injured In Auto Wreck.

Cumberland.—An automobile owned and operated by W. R. High, Purgittsville, W. Va., while being driven in Frostburg, went over a bank, turned turtle and landed on the C. & P. tracks below. High was badly injured and was taken to the Hoffman Hospital. In the car with High was Villon Lathman. Not even a tire was left on the car.

Killed By Lightning.

Centerville.—In an electrical storm that passed over this section of Queen Anne's county Walter F. Turner, who resided on the McCosh farm, recently purchased from Mrs. Emma Rolph by William T. Hufnal, was struck and instantly killed. The lightning did not leave a mark on the man's body. Alonzo Ferrine, a neighbor, who was sitting near Mr. Turner at the time, was stunned and badly injured by a picture falling from the wall and cutting his face.

Cecil Teachers Resign.

Chesapeake City.—As a result of the resignations there are now 17 vacancies in the teaching force of the Cecil county schools.

Poplar trees have come under the ban of the city government of Altoona, Pa. A $10 fine will be imposed for planting any in front of residences.

Concrete bases to give longer life to wornout fence posts are a New York inventor's idea.

Cumberland Salaries.

Cumberland.—At a special session of Cumberland City Council an ordinance was passed repealing the former ordinance fixing salaries of city officials and readjusting the salaries of the firemen, policemen and several other employes of the city. Under the ordinance passed the firemen and policemen were given a raise of $10 a month. The chief of the fire department will now receive $1,320 per year; captains, $1,200, and all firemen $95 a month. The assistant chief of police was given the same increase, making his salary $1,320 per year. The question of raising the salary of the city firemen has been before the council for several weeks, but it was found that the salaries of city employes had been fixed by an ordinance which would have to be changed by a further ordinance.

His Two Nephews Killed.

Cumberland. — Joseph B. Finan, editor of the Cumberland Evening Times, received a telegram from Zanesville, Ohio, announcing the death of his two nephews, Wilfred and Myrl Sutton, of Zanesville.

Myrl Sutton, 22 years old, was found dead on the grounds of a sanitorium, near Zanesville, where he had been undergoing treatment for nervous ailment, with which he had been afflicted for several years.

About the time the finding of the young man's body became known to his home, his eldest brother, Wilfred Sutton, visited an ice cream factory, which he operated, and, coming in contact with a live electric wire, was instantly electrocuted.

The father of the two men met a sudden death in a street car, while visiting Chicago in 1906.

Fight Over Dryden Widens.

Hagerstown.—Three Sunday schools have passed resolutions protesting against "the growing political bossism" that "has had and still has too much influence in our public schools." The latest Sunday school to pass resolutions is Grace United Brethren, this city, which appealed to Governor Harrington to check the alleged "political bossism." That resolutions recite:

"We believe that party politics should play no part in selecting and retaining members of the School Board and the County School Superintendent, nor should a mere technicality have anything whatever to do with the tenure of office of those who have brought about marked improvement to the schols of our county."

Allegany Exhausts List.

Cumberland.—The local draft board, on orders from the War Department, has called 228 men from Allegany county to go to Camp Meade, the week of August 26—98 from Cumberland and 130 from the county. This call takes the balance of the men from the Class 1 list of 1917, and will necessitate the filling of the quota from Class 1 of 1918, that is from men registered in June of this year. Mayor Koon, chairman of the draft board, announced that no exemption can be given farmers in the county who are in the 1917 class, but who, hitherto, have been granted exemption because of the harvest.

Fell Into Cylinder Of Machine.

Hagerstown.—George Poffenberger died at the Washington County Hospital here from injuries received by falling from a hay loft into the cylinder of a threshing machine while in operation at his farm near Mount Aetna. Both legs were so badly crushed that amputation of one was necessary and the shock from the operation caused his death. The prompt action of the workmen in stopping the machine saved Mr. Poffenberger from instant death. He was a well known farmer of the Beaver Creek district, having moved there from Sabillasville a number of years ago.

A Little Boy Drowned.

Aberdeen.—Carl Lay, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Lay, of near Havre de Grace, was drowned while swimming off Horners Point, on the Oakington shore of Swan Creek. The child was visiting at the home of his aunt, Mrs. John Day, of Oakington, and was in company with several of the Day children, who, however, being warned of the danger, did not go into the water.

Lightning All Over House.

Hagerstown.—Lightning struck and badly damaged the residence of Ira Reese. The bolt knocked two logs out of the kitchen addition, broke ten window panes, splintered a door, ran into a stove and knocked a hole in the pipe, and then passed out on the porch, tearing up the floor and hurling it out in the yard. No one was in the house at the time, the entire family being in a field picking lima beans.

Hagerstown.—Miss Grace Eichelberger, daughter of Mrs. Lottie Eichelberger, West Washington street, was fatally injured at Huyetts cross roads in a motorcycle accident, and died at the Washington County Hospital from a fractured skull and other injuries. She was taking a ride with Carl Thompson to Clearspring.

Aberdeen.—Carl M. Lay, 11 years old, son of Christopher Lay, of Havre de Grace, was drowned while swimming in Swan Creek, Horner's Point.

Exclusive of the engine, the average airplane contains 4,326 nails, 3,377 screws, 920 steel clampings, 798 forgings, 276 turnbuckles, 65 pounds of aluminum and relative quantities of varnish, rubber, linen, wood, etc.

An electric heater has been invented to prevent moisture collecting on an automobile windshield.

Sand of different colors can be fed through a new pencil for children to enable them to draw outline pictures.

AMERICAN-BUILT PLANES IN ACTION

First Reconnaissance Flight by Complete Squadron

DE HAVILAND FOURS USED

American Commander-In-Chief In France Advises War Department That Mission Was Successfully Carried Out.

Washington.—General Pershing advised the War Department that early in August a complete squadron of eighteen De Haviland four airplanes, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American-built machines behind the German lines. They returned without loss.

In making this announcement Secretary Baker said that Brigadier General Foulois, of the American Air Service, led the expedition. This was the first report from General Pershing on the performance of American-built De Havilands to be made public.

Secretary Baker said his advices contained no other information regarding the flight, except that Lieutenant Blair Thaw also was on the trip. The time and place of the flight, Mr. Baker considered it advisable to withhold.

The announcement was considered by officers as setting at rest rumors that the De Haviland machines were not a success, and also as showing that the Liberty motors have now proven themselves in actual war conditions. Whether the squadron was attacked was not stated. It would have been well able to take care of itself, however, as the machines, each carrying a pilot and observer, are equipped with four machine guns on recommendation of General Pershing made months ago.

The flight undoubtedly was a scouting trip, and probably many photographs of the enemy's works were brought back, the American photographic equipment for this service, devised since the war began, also coming in for a final test.

No recent figures on the production of the De Haviland fours are available, and Secretary Baker would not sanction discussion of this phase of the matter. It is recalled, however, that the production of the one thousandth machine at the plant of the Dayton-Wright Company was recently celebrated, and since then another great plant has come into quantity production.

It is assumed that the squadron mentioned is now regularly operating at the front, which means that a large number of reserve and replacement De Havilands are ready behind it. Probably General Pershing has now at his disposal the majority of the craft of this type so far produced.

There was much discussion of the De Haviland fours recently, due to critical reports from the aviation service abroad on the machines first received. Investigation here showed, however, that the specific complaints were minor in character, and the fact that a full squadron has been organized and put into operation at the front shows this to have been the case.

AMERICAN FLIER DOWNED.

Lieutenant Miller Lost In Unequal Battle.

Paris.—Lieutenant Walter B. Miller, of New York City, a former member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was transferred to the American service, was killed in an aerial combat on August 3. His patrol, consisting of eight machines, was attacked by a German squadron of 30 airplanes. He fell inside the American lines. The other members of the patrol escaped after a fierce struggle.

FOCH THANKS AMERICA.

Expresses Appreciation Of Moral And Spiritual Aid.

Paris.—Marshal Foch has asked Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Councils of Churches of Christ in America, to convey to the American people his deep appreciation of their moral and spiritual support. Mr. Macfarland visited Marshal Foch at his headquarters, and during their conversation the Allied generalissimo was enthusiastic in his praise of American generals, officers and men.

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

A conference of district presidents of the United Mine Workers will be held in Indianapolis August 22 to discuss the proposal of "a substantial flat increase of wages to be applied in all classifications of mine labor."

A million-dollar endowment fund to establish a Catholic publicity service was proposed at the annual convention in Chicago of the Catholic Press Association.

The National Association of Retail Clothiers in convention in New York elected William A. Bodenhauser, of St. Louis, president.

Steps to complete the organization of a national body to be known as the American War Mothers were taken at Indianapolis.

Two men were killed and one seriously injured in an explosion at the St. Julien Creek Naval Magazine near Norfolk, Va.

Albert Metin, head of the French economic mission now in the United States, died suddenly at a Pacific port.

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A MARVELOUS RECORD

WE give elsewhere a resume of the notable address of Col. E. G. Buckner, vice-president of the du Pont Company, recently delivered at the General Sales Convention at Atlantic City.

Every Delawarean should read this du Pont Powder Story: First, because it is very interesting—indeed, more like some Monte Christo romance born out of the florid brain of a Dumas than the account of a prosy business achievement; or, perhaps, better said, this narrative of the du Ponts' expansion in about two years of their annual output from 12,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds of powder, is almost as startling as the tale of another Aladdin rubbing his Magic Lamp!

Second, because this industry of the du Ponts is the foremost in our State, one of the three greatest in the country, and moreover, by far the biggest powder-making plant in the whole world. Therefore, its triumphs are a proper source of state pride to every citizen of the Diamond State.

Third, because of the unique role played by this du Pont industry in shaping the world's history in this great crisis. The phalanx of Miltiades at Marathon did not more signally save the liberties of Greece; or the long bows of the English at Crecy win that epochal battle of Anglo-Saxon freedom, than did the du Pont powder make possible the salvation of Europe from those later Huns of the Kaiser, more brutal, possibly more dangerous, than those led in 732 by Germany's hero warrior, Atilla, "The Scourge of God."

This statement is made upon the authority of Lord Moulton, the head of the British Munitions Board, and of General Hedlam of the British Army who declared that "the du Pont Company is entitled to the credit of saving the British Empire." The fact that the French could get powder enough in 1914, enabled them to stem the Hunnish tide at the Marne, and the Allies later to reap the full fruits of that great victory. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the du Pont powder company saved the civilization of the Twentieth Century to the world!

Fourth, because the du Ponts have refused to follow the shameful example of all the other big corporations like U. S. Steel, Standard Oil, the Lumber, Meat, Cotton and other Trusts, to gouge the Government and the people, by putting powder up from 100 to 300 per cent. as these rapacious profiteers have done with their products.

On the contrary the du Ponts have the high honor of being "the only concern in the United States which is today selling their product at less than pre-war prices." Despite the increased cost of labor and materials from 100 to 300 per cent., they have through inventions and economies actually *reduced* the price of powder from $1.00 per pound October 1914 to 49½ cents September 1917—almost one-half the price before the war!

Finally, this du Pont Powder Story merits reading, because of the generous manner in which the du Ponts have contributed to various public causes such as good roads, colleges, Red Cross, etc.,—princely benefactions, indeed, that may justly elicit the applause and gratitude of all their fellow citizens, not only in Delaware but throughout the Nation.

KAISER'S KEENEST REGRET

KEENLY the Kaiser smarts under the big licking Foch, helped by his Yanks, has given him and the utter smashing of his boasted "Peace Drive" to Paris; bitterly he regrets the loss of about one million of his "cannon fodder" pawns, with thousands of big cannon and uncountable small arms and mountains of military stores, ammunitions, etc.

But the keenest regret of all, the one sorrow that will eat him like a canker in his coming exile, or will gnaw him till he is bombed by his German slaves or hung by some Yankee squad, is that he has been forced away from Amiens without having had the extreme Hunnish delight of battering down that world-famous Cathedral there which is larger and more ornate yet than the great Rheims masterpiece he reduced to a pile of rubbish.

This paranoic monster of blood boasts that he has destroyed several hundred of the handsomest cathedrals and churches in Belgium and France, and he also ardently hoped—tried, in fact—to destroy this greatest triumph of French architectural genius,—the Amiens Cathedral. It is not precisely the case of another Alexander sighing for lack of more worlds to conquer, but of another Atilla walloped so badly he can't bomb any more beautiful Houses of God! The Germans can make cannons but cannot build cathedrals, and so they remove these proofs of the greater artistic skill of the French by making heaps of rubbish of them.

THE DOVER CONVENTION

THE darling wish of Democracy that was father to the thought of Republican disunion at Dover last Tuesday, has alas! been all in vain.

The Convention which was a large one, was harmonious throughout, and Dr. L. Heisler Ball, of New Castle County, was nominated for United States senator practica'ly unanimously he receiving on the first ballot 139 votes out of a total of 161. The nomination was at once made unanimous by the Convention. The other candidates, Dr. Caleb R. Layton of Sussex County, for Representative in Congress; George M. Fisher, of Kent County, for State Treasurer, and Daniel Thompson, of New Castle County, for State Auditor, were nominated after brief and amicable contests.

Dr. Ball, aside from his sterling qualities as a statesman, is facile princeps the first politician in the State, and with an united party back of him, helped by the other candidates, each a superior choice, will beyond doubt lead the ticket to triumph next November at the polls.

The platform, which is one of the finest ever put forth in the state, is brief but meaty; patriotic, but not servile; wisely distinguishes between loyal devotion to country and partisan support of an administration. We will more fully discuss its provisions in our next issue.

SEPTEMBER

2,3,4,5,6

DAY AND NIGHT — DAY AND NIGHT

New Exhibition Grounds
ELSMERE, DEL.

THE DELAWARE

STATE

FAIR

Presenting Authoritive Demonstration on

Food Conservation, Grange aud Produce Exhibits.

Supplementing the Usual Program of

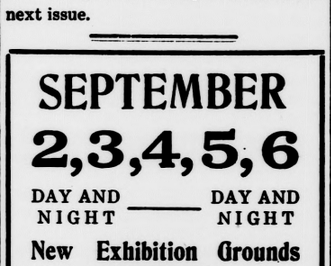
Splendid Speed Events, Various Displays, Amusements, &c.

Which Have Made the State Fair Famous

Trolley Cars Direct to the New Grounds at Elsmere every Few Minutes.

S. H. WILSON, Jr., Secretary
Wilmington, Del.

The Most Loved of All Presents



Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON — MIDDLETOWN

SEAFORD — DOVER

MILLSBORO — LAUREL

Banking By Mail

"Send your deposits by money order, draft or check, payable to the Delaware Trust Company, tho nearest branch of this Company. You will immediately receive a pass book showing the amount deposited to your credit, and subsequent deposits will be acknowledged promptly."

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$ 1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY — $8. to $1 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall — Wilmington, Del.

New Cleaner and Presser

I have just purchased and had installed one of the most complete and up-to-date presser and cleaner on the market. This machine will help me to do considerable more work thus assuring my patrons of quicker and more satisfactory service.

A trial order will convince you of the merits ef this new invention.

M. LESSIN, THE TAILOR

East Main Street — Middletown, Del

"Where is the Fire?"

IT seems like a small thing to ask of the operator—but what does it mean?

Possibly, at the same moment, hundreds are asking the same question and from the way the signal lamps on the switchboard glow one might say that the switchboard was on fire.

It requires as much time, as much use of the operator's service and telephone equipment to answer such a call as it does to establish an ordinary connection, and calls made at such critical times may delay the really important calls—calls for doctors, police and other emergency necessities—for the operator cannot distinguish the calls of a curious nature from important ones.

Now, as never before, all telephone facilities must be available to carry forward the really important business which is presented every hour. Please make only the *necessary calls* and help us as we strive to serve.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Our August Economy Sale Offers School Bargains

The remarkable state of the market, things going up by leaps and bounds, has made it possible for Fogel & Burstan by looking ahead to lay in big supplies, and thus be able when the bigger rises come to sell at at lower figures, and as usual to give our patrons the benefit of our foresight.

So "Our August Economy Sale" is just the thing to solve the School-furnishing problem coming soon to many of our customers with children entering the Academy next September 9th. We specify below a few of these "August Economy Sale" Bargains:-

Children's Sweaters

In these hard days between Summer and Autumn, nothing is so handy for a child's wearing, as the ever ready Sweater. Ours is a fine new lot of Coat styles in old rose, blue, brown and garnet—sizes, 28 to 36. "Our August Economy Sale" prices range from $1.50 to $5.50. We once more bid our esteemed patrons call and take advantage of the saving which our prudent buying ahead of a rising market, has made possible. Numbers are doing so, and express their surprise at our BELOW—THE—MARKET PRICES! Indeed, some of them who have been visiting the cities, remark with astonishment, the fact that our prices are LOWER than the city prices!

Shoes

We hope that shoes may some day go down again, but in the meantime we are offering a fine lot of shoes of various styles and leathers at a BIG SAVING on every pair, that parents fitting out their children will appreciate. We now simply say, "Come and see for yourselves the Big Saving!

Colored Tub Dresses For School Girls

Fine plaid gingham and chambray combined, prettily trimmed with pearl buttons, belt and pockets—sizes, 2 to 17 and 18 years—many styles. For "Our August Economy Sale," 98c to $3.98.

Stockings

Our "Black Cat" brand of fine-looking, well made, long-wearing hose you already well know. Heels, soles, and toes reinforced—all these wear points made doubly strong by extra threads woven into the fabric. For "Our Aug. Economy Sale," prices 25c, 35c, & 45c. You will pay elsewhere for stockings not as good as these, 35c, 50c and 65c!

School Supples

We have not forgotten to lay in a large and select stock of School Supplies of all kinds, such as Tablets in a big variety, Pencils, Penholders and Pens, Erasers, School Companions, besides all the other articles the scholar will need. N. B. All these School Supplies, like our other purchases, were bought long ago, so that scholars who come early while the supply lasts, will get things for prices lower than those now asked elsewhere.

Boys' Wash Suits

A big, choice collection—Samples etc.,—all fast-color goods, well made in every respect in tasty patterns—sizes, 3 to 8 years. These are remarkable values in "Our August Economy Sale" for $1.00 to $3.00

It will pay you to buy now your next Summer's supply, for if you wait till then you will have to pay DOUBLE for the same goods!

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Ambassador James W. Gerard

Few diplomats have been so privileged as Mr. Gerard, and none has borne himself with greater credit. As long as history shall be written, Sir Edward Goshen's narrative of his last interview with the German Chancellor, the famous "scrap of paper" incident, will be quoted. That, however, is but a page in the history of events.

In the elaborate film production of Ambassador James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," you have the opportunity of seeing the entire story of German's plots and intrigue exactly as Mr. Gerard did during his four years stay in the hotbed of German diplomacy

You see the inside workings of the autocratic efficient military machine that has embroiled the world in one gigantic orgy of destruction, with the tense realism of life.

You see the German display of clumsiness, haughtiness and suspicion toward the representatives of a powerful neutral country and the consistant effort of America to avoid the conflict until it became an impossibility.

If a German wants to find an explanation of the consistency of America at the present moment, he can easily find it. He need but see unrolled before him act of "My Four Years in Germany" to realize that no nation with a sense of honor and a knowledge of its own power could long tolerate the scorn and ignominy which the Kaiser and the military leaders of Germany poured upon America.

The world has asked for a picture of German life, of the twisted psychology of the German mind, of the workings of a system which takes a nation of honorable individuals and makes them a nation of dishonorable intriguists.

"My Four Years in Germany is therefore not only a picture of dramatic power, but one of the most important diplomatic disclosures published during war in world history.

"It has been my desire to see this picture produced for the same reason that I wrote the book," said Mr Gerard, "because I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation, and for that reason I have watched it carefully during its production so that it will present a clear picture to the mind of every American of what America faces in German autocracy.

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

MON. & TUES., AUGUST 26,27

Two Complete Shows Each Night, First Starts 7.30 Sharp
Come Early to Avoid The Rush

Admission, Children, 15c, Adults, 35c

KIND OF SUGAR IN TWO POUND RATION

Since requesting the American public to confine the consumption of sugar in the home to two pounds per person per month, the United States Food Administration has been frequently asked what sort of of sugar is included by this two-pound regulation.

All cane and beet sugars are included—granulated sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar, and all refined grades. Moreover, this two-pound restriction includes all raw sugars, brown sugars, and refiners' soft sugars.

At the present time maple sugars are not included.

"How many spoonsful, please?"

"None, thank you."

And you have qualified then and there to join those patriotic Americans in all parts of the nation who believe that it is the little things that count in winning this war and are acting on that belief—the Save-a-Spoonful-of-Sugar League. The government was not slow to recognize the value of small bits when it comes to saving either money or food for the good of democracy. Just as little little thrift stamps make war savings stamps, so the little spoonsful of sugar go to make the pounds for canning the fruit supply.

Is there such a league among your friends, or do they still smile sheepishly and demand two spoonsful of sugar in every cupful of coffee? It takes 96 level teaspoonsful, only 48 rounded teaspoonsful and only 32 heaping teaspoonsful of sugar to make a pound. Not very many, is it, when you stop and count up all the teaspoonsful that your family uses each day? Suppose you have been careful and use only three level teaspoonsful in your tea and coffee and on your cereals each day. If as a war measure you agree to sacrifice that sugar you will have saved a great part of your monthly allowance. And after a few days' training you will not miss that little bit of sugar replaced by other sweeteners, such as dried and fresh fruits, syrups, honey and molasses.

A group of ten persons binding themselves together in a solemn league to save sugar by the spoonful can save at least thirty spoonsful a day, nine hundred a month, or approximately nine pounds each month.

That's quite a bit toward preserving the fruit supply isn't it? Those members of the league with a stronger sweet tooth and a weaker will might try the "Baby Bank" idea to get them properly started in the league. Instead of putting the spoonful of sugar into their coffee in the morning they might deposit it in a "saving bowl." The "watch it grow" factor would keep interest in the league. At the end of ten days this careful saver of spoonsful would have almost one-third of a pound saved without having missed it from his meals.

SOME WAYS OF USING CORN

Appetizing Varieties of Product That Will Save Wheat and Sugar.

"Corn on the cob," is a welcome phrase to most of us. Yet there are other delightful ways of preparing it. "Eat corn this summer," says the United States Food Administration.

Boiled Green Corn.

Remove husks and silky threads Cook ten to twenty minutes in boiling water. Place on platter covered with napkin; draw corners of napkin over corn; or cut from cob and season with butter and salt.

Corn Oysters.

Grate raw corn from cob. To one cup pulp add one well-beaten egg, one-fourth cup corn flour, and season highly with salt and pepper. Drop by spoonsful and cook on a hot, well-greased griddle. They should be made about the size of large oysters.

Baked Corn.

1 cup cooked corn cut from cob.
1 beaten egg.
1 cup milk.
Salt and pepper.
1 chopped green pepper.

Cut down rows of kernels with a sharp knife and scrape out corn. Mix with egg, milk, salt, pepper, and chopped green pepper (being careful not to put in the seeds). Serve very hot. (It is cooked in about twenty minutes.)

Corn Soup.

3 ears cooked corn.
2 cups cold water.
Slice of onion.
½ teaspoonful salt.
A little celery or celery salt.
2 cups thin white sauce.
1 egg.

Score the corn by cutting with a sharp knife down each row of kernels. Scrape out the corn with a spoon, leaving hills on the cob. Set the scraped corn aside; there should be half a cupful. Cook cobs in water with onion, celery, and salt for half an hour, or until the water is reduced to one cupful. Add this to the white sauce, season more highly if necessary, boil up well, and when ready to serve put in the half cupful of corn. Heat a little but do not boil. Beat egg and put into the tureen, pour the soup gradually over it, stirring to mix evenly.

Cook beets, carrots and parsnips before peeling. The skin comes off after cooking in a very economical and easy way.

Fight For Honor.

Think well about great things; and know that thought is the only reality in this world. Lift up nature to thine own stature; and let the whole universe be for thee no more than the reflection of thine own heroic soul. Combat for honor's sake; that alone is worthy of a man. And if it should fall to thee to receive wounds, shed thy blood as a beneficent dew, and smile.—Cervantes.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During AUGUST 1918,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING AUGUST 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30st, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves. Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world fon more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18
FRON 9 to 11 A. M.

DAYETT'S MILL
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P. M. DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
JULY 31, AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31. FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Fxtract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 10th, 11th; September 14th, 28 October 12th, 26th; November 9th, 30th; December 28th.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 9th, November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN TH LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, ½ of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. ½ cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
hone 168. Middletown, Del.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 11, ARTICLE IV, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN RELATION TO THE ORPHAN'S COURT.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto).

Section 1. That section 11, of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof a new Section to be styled Section 11 as follows:

"Section 11. The Orphans' Court in each county shall consist of the Chancellor and either the resident Judge of the County, or the Associate Judge who may reside in any part of the State The Chancellor when present shall preside. One of them shall constitute a quorum."

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the house.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved April 19, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State, of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 297 entitled "An Act to amend Section 11, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the Orphans' Court," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April nineteenth, A. D. 1917, which said bill proposing such amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AN ACT TO AMEND ARTICLE 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, IN RELATION TO THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Sec. 13, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a new section to be styled Section 13, as follows:

"Sec. 13. The Governor may, for any reasonable cause, remove any officer, except the Lieutenant Governor and members of the General Assembly, upon the address of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Whenever the General Assembly shall so address the Governor, the cause of removal shall be entered on the Journals of each House. The person against who the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by the cause alleged for his removal, at least ten days before the day on which either House of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, except the Chancellor and the five law Judges, of his own volition, when the General Assembly is not in session. In such case, however, such removal shall only be made for cause, and the person so removed shall receive from the Governor a statement in writing of the cause or causes for which said removal was made within ten days, after the removal as aforesaid. and, if this be not done, said removal shall be null and void.

The person or persons so removed shall have the right. within thirty days after said removal, to appeal to the Superior Court of the County in which he or they reside at the time of said removal for reinstatement to said office; and, if upon hearing in said Court, the Court should consider that said removal should not have been so made, then and in that case, the person so unjustly removed shall forthwith be reinstated in said office. If the said Court should sustain the Governor in said removal, the same shall stand and the decision shall be final.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the Pouse.
JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the Senate
Approved March 15, 1917.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 75, entitled "An Act to Amend Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, in relation to the power of the Governor to remove certain officers under certain conditions," as the same appears on the enrolled bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor March 15, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET (TWO THIRDS OF ALL THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN):

Section 1. That Section 4 of Article IV, of Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of Section 4 of said Article IV, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Chancellor. Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall respectively receive from the State for their services, a compensation which shall be fixed by law, and paid monthly, and shall not be less than the annual sum of Three thousand Dollars, and they shall not receive any fees or perquisites in addition to their salaries, for business done by them, except as provided by law. They shall hold no other office of profit.

HERVEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
JOHN A. BARNARD.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.
Approved March 22, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. III, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Delaware in relation to the time for the Payment of the Salaries of the Judiciary" as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State approved by the Governor March Twenty-second, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunth set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

An Act Proposing An Amendment To lection 15, of Article II, of The Constitution of the State of Delaware, Relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding Officers of the General Assembly.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, (two-thirds of all members elected to each House concurring therein):

Section 1. That Section 15 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Delaware be amended by striking out all of the first paragraph of the said Section 15 of Article II, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The Members of the General Assembly, except the presiding officers of the respective Houses, shall receive as compensation for their services a per diem allowance of ten dollars and the persiding officers a per diem allowance of twelve dollars for each day of the session, not exceeding sixty days; and should they remain longer in session they shall serve without compensation. In case a special or extra session of the General Assembly be called, the members and presiding officers shall receive like compensation for a period not exceeding thirty days."

JOHN A. BARNARD,
President Pro Tem of the State,
HERTEY P. HALL,
Speaker of the House.
Appoved April 9, 1917,
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.,
Governor.

I, Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act Proposing an Amendment to Section 15, of Article II, of the Constitution of the State of Delaware, relating to the Compensation of the Members and Presiding officers of the General Assembly," as the same appears on the enrolled Bill filed in the office of the Secretary of State and approved by the Governor April ninth, A. D. 1917, which said Bill proposing such Amendment to the Constitution of this State is published in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen.

[SEAL]

EVERETT C. JOHNSON
Secretary of State.

Larrowe's BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other diaryman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep your cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG-SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused, commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal conteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat Bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

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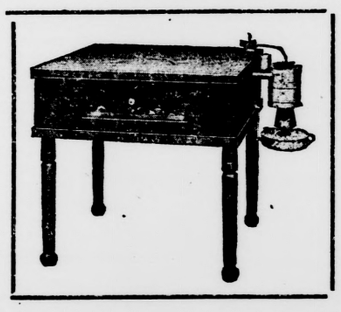

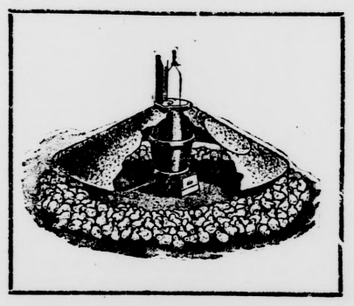

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AMERICAN PEOPLE GREAT SPENDERS

Millions of Dollars Thrown Away for Trifles That Ought to Set Nation Thinking.

SOME WAYS MONEY GOES

Postcard and Cheap Souvenirs Take Big Sum Every Year—Billions Spent for Needless Telephone Calls and Telegrams.

By EDWARD MOTT WOOLLEY.

It seems incongruous that in this rich and wonderful land of ours it should be necessary to conduct mighty selling and advertising campaigns in order to raise money to crush our enemies—cruel and dangerous enemies who are bent on throttling the very liberty on which our country has been built. If we really felt the impulse, we could raise six or eight billion dollars spontaneously and without the blare of salesmanship and publicity; and we would do it so easily that Germany and her allies would stand aghast at our overwhelming resources and purpose.

The trouble is that even yet we do not realize the tragedy that is over us. The war has not sunk into the American consciousness. With a million or more of our boys in France, and the casualty lists coming home every day, we still lack the pulsating fervor of intrepid courage—the courage that wells within one and stirs the soul.

Fighting Impulse Needed.

The one unquestionable evidence of courage is the willingness to sacrifice. A man who sees his child in deadly peril is instantly ready to sacrifice everything, even his life. It takes no argument to "sell" to him the need of courage. He gets it from within. The fighting impulse dominates his every instinct. What we most need in America today is fighting impulse. Once we get it the doom of Germany, as a menace to ourselves and to the world, will be sealed. If we had this calorous, undaunted determination we could raise, this coming year, not merely six or eight billion, but as many billion as our country might need. Let us search our hearts, therefore, and discover why it is that brass-band methods are needed to sell us Liberty bonds. It seems all the more incredible that such should be the case when the money we are asked to contribute is merely money saved for ourselves.

Indeed, we could put through this fourth Liberty loan without even feeling it directly. I am not talking here about great sacrifices. With merely trivial and passing inhibition we can make this fourth loan a glorious manifestation of Americanism.

Never was there such a nation of spenders—we literally throw money to the winds. Cash runs out of our pockets into a hundred channels of extravagance. Tempted at every turn by something that appeals to our pleasure-saturated instincts, we hand out the dimes, quarters and dollars. We work hard, most of us, and we play hard. Many of us play with an amazing abandon that scarcely reckons the cost. And we gratify ourselves not only at plays, but we satisfy our luxury-loving tendencies and our vanity in many of the things that enter into our daily lives.

Let us consider here merely the millions that go for trivial things that do not count as permanent investments either for utility or luxury.

Millions Spent for Cards.

For instance, take our post card mania. This habit, which perhaps we would not criticize in times of peace, is almost universal. A dealer estimates that 50,000,000 people spend an average of a dollar a year on the cheaper kinds of cards, and an additional sum of a hundred million dollars on postage. But on the fancy cards and more expensive sets, sold largely to tourists, the estimate is $200,000,000, in addition to the postage. Including the cards that are kept by the purchasers, it is probable that the total is half a billion dollars. Many men have made fortunes in this business. I know of one former valentine manufacturer who retired with a lot of money.

It is certainly inconsistent that this great sum should go for such a trivial purpose when the nation is involved in this mighty war that calls for cash everlastingly. Here is one expenditure that could be eliminated almost wholly until the war is over. Besides this amount put into Liberty bonds might mean something worth while to the people themselves.

Then there is another class of souvenirs that masquerade as merchandise and absorb an astonishing amount of money. Travelers and tourists especially waste their cash upon these things, and immense quantities are sold to the people everywhere. The bulk of this stuff is useless junk—at least in war time, when conservation is the high need. Why spend our money these days for fancy baskets, card trays, wooden claptrap articles, knick-knacks, trinkets, popguns, stuff and whim whams? The souvenir stores in Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Coney Island, Revere Beach near Boston, Venice near Los Angeles, and similar establishments take more than a hundred million dollars out of our pockets every summer. One small town concern in Atlantic City sells a hundred thousand dollars worth, on which the net profit is over fifty thousand. There are factories that turn out this sort of product in vast quantities, and much of it is fraud stuff. Wooden articles are reputed to be made from trees that grow on historic spots, but are really bogus. Strings of beads are manufactured by the mile and sold to the public as the work of Indians. The same is true of moccasins, toy canoes and the like.

At best the bulk of these goods is rubbish, and our outgo for this purpose might well be cut off entirely during the war. To do this requires absolutely no sacrifice. The people engaged in this business will simply have to do what so many of us have already done, adjust themselves to war.

Aside from souvenirs, we are wanton spenders for actual merchandise that is inferior or worthless. There is a great class of people to whom cheapness or flashiness appeals, rather than utility and economy. A dealer in cheap goods told me that he netted $25,000 a year from merchandise that was practically worthless. He found it easy to appeal to the spending instincts of his customers.

Unnecessary Phone Calls.

Not many of us ever stop to think of the immense amount of money that is spent for unnecessary telephone calls. Wherever you go the telephone booths are occupied, and when you catch fragments of the conversations you usually find them unimportant. Reginald calls up his best girl to tell her he still loves her, Maude calls Algernon to thank him for the chocolates. No matter how trivial the occasion, our first impulse is to step into a telephone booth.

If five million people would save one five-cent call a day it would mean a total of over ninety million dollars a year. Doubtless several times this sum could be saved very easily by the general public on local and long-distance calls. We are lavishly extravagant in the use of the telephone. I know of business houses that talk several times a day between New York and Chicago, incurring tolls on each occasion that run from five to forty dollars or more. If there is one thing that the Americans haven't learned it is economy of talk—which in these days of war need might well mean millions of dollars in Liberty Bonds. The telephone wires are heavily overtaxed, anyhow.

Then there is the telegraph. We have this habit, too. With a little planning we could commonly use a three-cent stamp instead of a ten-word message. One large wholesale house requires all its traveling men to report daily by telegram, an expenditure that might be eliminated. The telegraph tolls of some of the large industrial and commercial establishments are so big that they seem incredible.

The night letter is, in a measure, a luxury, at least we could do away with the social phase of it and much of the domestic. I happen to know one business man, who on his frequent and long absences from home, gets a night letter from his wife every morning and sends one each night. Nor are these messages confined to fifty words, but often run several times that length. Baby had the colic; Freddy fell downstairs and skinned his knee, Jeannette had her hair washed.

I happen to be acquainted also with with a young man who revels in night letters to his fiancee. They are real letters, too, beginning like this: "Darling Sue—I love you more than ever. I couldn't sleep last night thinking of you. Do you love me still? . . ."

A certain business man, the head of a large concern, goes away at intervals to rest for a week or two, but insists on having a night letter every morning, narrating the substance of the previous day's business. These messages run into hundreds of words every day.

I would not belittle the night letter; but in the present stress we need to curtail whatever part of this expense may be unnecessary, and loan the money to the government.

The Taxicab Mania.

We Americans also have the taxicab mania. There is a very large class of men and women who ride in cabs habitually, and let go immense sums in the aggregate. They take taxicabs to go a few blocks. In a group of twenty leading cities there are about four hundred thousand of these vehicles, and if each of them absorbed ten dollars every day in unnecessary fares the aggregate would be over fourteen million dollars a year. What would be the total for the whole United States? It is a luxury to jump into a cab whenever ones wants to move about, but these are stern times and we need to be more iron-minded. The boys in France do not ride in cabs, and the money we waste on this form of luxury might better go into gas masks for them.

We American men saturate ourselves with many kinds of soft indulgences—as in the barber shops. These places in the high class hotels, as well as the better shops outside, take from us immense sums—for what? Here is a typical list: Shave, 25c; haircut, 50c; shampoo, 35c; bay rum, 15c; face massage, 35c; manicure, 50c; shine, 10c; tips, 20c; total $2.40. It is not uncommon for men to go through the whole list, and to pay additional money for hair tonics and other fancy frills.

When we analyze this list we find that the only item really necessary is the haircut — and perhaps the shine. Men can shave themselves at a cost of two or three cents, and save perhaps half an hour in time. Our soldier boys cannot indulge in these effeminacies. Many of them, in those good old days of peace, were in the class that patronized these shops, but today they are made of more Draconian stuff. Why should we ourselves indulge in these costly habits when the nation calls for cannon to back our troops abroad?

If a million men spend an average of 50 cents a day unnecessarily in barber shops we have a total of $182,500,000. under the actual figures, taking into consideration all classes of people. In the less exclusive barber shops one finds a continual stream of men, of the moderate salary class, who indulge in the items I have enumerated. We might guess the total ought to be at least half a billion dollars.

To have our shoes shined we spend at least $100,000,000 a year and a million more than the market price for shoe laces because we wish to avoid the trouble of putting them in ourselves. Some of this expense undoubtedly is necessary, but while the war lasts we need not be ashamed of any form of Spartan economy. We can be tight handed and rigorous with our nickels and dimes without being open to the charge of stinginess—provided we use the money for government needs. We can shine our own shoes for a tenth of this hundred million dollars. There are in New York a number of men who have grown very wealthy from the shoe-shining business. Among them are some large tenement owners—one reputed to be worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand bootblack places in the United States, some of them employing a dozen or more men. The majority of these bootblacks are within the fighting age, at least they ought to be doing some sort of war service, instead of shining shoes—while American blood runs so freely on the other side.

Women Big Wasters.

But when it comes to this kind of self-pampering women spend far more money than men. Figures secured from one large department store give some interesting sidelights on possible economies. Its sales of toilet goods last year ran about 1.3 per cent of its total sales. Thus for every million dollars in sales its customers buy $13,009 worth of toilet articles. Apply this rate to all the stores in the United States and you have a total of unnumbered millions. The term toilet goods is very elastic, including both necessary and unnecessary articles, but the conscientious war saver no doubt would class one-third of these items as partly dispensable, such as perfumery, certain soaps, powders, rouge, toilet waters, so-called beauty compounds, and the like.

America's women are highly scented. We live in an atmosphere redolent with ambrosia. From almost every woman one passes on the "parade" streets of the cities there comes an aura of roses, or perhaps violets. Our girls demand scents, in infinite variety, not only in perfumery itself, but in hundreds of products. Merely to gratify our sense of olfactory luxury we spend tens of millions of dollars annually. Yet in France the husbands, brothers and sweethearts of our women and girls are sweating and fighting in noisome places amid the stench of disease and death. The odors they get are of gunpowder and blood. Surely we can spare some of our perfumery money in the cause for which we sent them abroad.

If it were possible to estimate the money spent by women in New York alone for hairdressing and beauty culture it would undoubtedly run into the tens of millions. One hairdresser in the metropolitan district states that within eighteen months, or since America entered the war, he has built up a business that nets him seven hundred dollars a month.

A woman proprietor of a so-called beauty establishment says that fifty customers bring her a revenue of $30,000 a year, that she realized a clear profit of $20,000 on powders, creams and perfumes, that she sold sets of cosmetics at seven hundred dollars each. Thousands of women pay fancy fees for hair waving, tinting and bleaching. One concern announces twelve colors, ranging from black to golden blonde. Much money also goes for removal of freckles, wrinkles treatment, face bleaching and so on. The manicure bill in New York is enormous, and the chiropody outgo large. These places are furnished in the utmost luxury. If only we could impress on women of this class the dreadful hardships our American youths are undergoing in the great cause!

The lesson ought to sink home to all women in America, who in greater or lesser degree, let their good money go for such futile vanities.

It is estimated that a million men and women throughout the country are giving to the Turkish baths an average of a dollar a day. Thus we have a total of $365,000,000 a year. To this we can add perhaps half as much for massage, attendant fees, special treatment and incidentals.

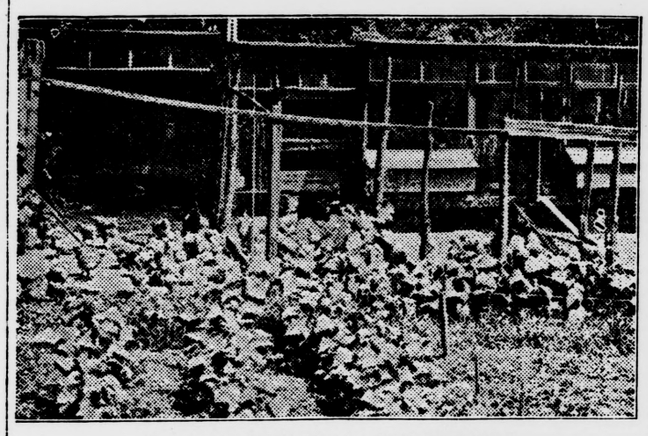
Bathing is commended, but most of us, at least those who have the Turkish bath habit, can take our ablutions at home. The soldiers in Europe don't have Turkish baths. We imagine we need them here. We eat big dinners and fill ourselves with rheumatic deposits, poison ourselves by gormandizing. We contract colds because our systems are too badly clogged to throw off the germs. It is when we are stuffed with rich viands and all sorts of luxuries that we turn to the Turkish bath for relief. Why not discipline ourselves during the war and transfer all these millions of dollars into the fund that is going to beat autocracy and the German peril?

I have touched on merely a few of the items of unnecessary outgo. The list might be extended indefinitely. But there ought to be enough here to set us thinking, and we can make the extensions ourselves. There is no use denying the fact that the people have not yet put themselves on a war basis financially. We are still wasting millions on trifles. The war would be over now if we had taken ourselves in hand at the beginning.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

ARE CHICKENS TRESPASSERS?



Hens and a Garden in the Same Back Yard.

INJURY DONE BY FORAGING FOWLS

Local Laws Determine Question of Fencing Garden or Confining Chickens

SHOULD GO HAND-IN-HAND

Agricultural Department Urges the Practice of the Principle of Cooperation and the Theory of Live-and-Let-Live.

The redress of the home gardener against the inroads of the neighbor's chickens will depend on the laws of the state or ordinances of the town or city in which the gardener lives. In some states owners are liable for damage done by stock running at large; in other states the person who wishes to grow a crop must fence it against depredation. In most of the Eastern states owners of stock are required to keep it under fence.

Response to Queries.

These facts are set forth by the United States department of agriculture in response to queries by gardeners who have neighbors raising chickens that harvest the products of Liberty gardens before such products are mature. The department is not prepared to say which type of food-raising is the more profitable and praiseworthy, but says that both can go hand-in-hand if there are proper fences. Whether the poultryman or the gardener must provide the fence depends upon local statutes, or ordinances, and the rights of the case would be determined under general principles of law.

It is related that a Liberty gardener and a Victory poultryman lived side by side. One morning the poultryman saw the gardener industriously digging.

"What are you doing?" asked Egbert.

"Replanting some early peas," replied Corn-elius.

"But that looks like my brown leghorn lying beside that hole."

"It is," said the gardener; "my first planting of early peas is inside of her."

Not Humorous Subject.

The legal authorities of the department say that the chicken-and-garden question, far from being a subject of humor, is undoubtedly a serious one, and has probably led to as much trouble, dispute and ill-feeling between neighbors as any other single cause.

The department believes, however, that in war time there will be more of a principle of co-operation, and a theory of live-and-let-live. With everyone interested in a maximum war-time food production some way can usually be found out of the difficulties that may arise through the proximity of chickens and gardens.

Overcoming Objections.

Objection is frequently raised to the keeping of poultry in towns and cities because of the odor which may result and also because of the noise which is made by roosters crowing, particularly in the early morning. There is no necessity for the poultry flock to become a nuisance to neighbors.

If the dropping boards are cleaned daily and the houses and yards are kept in a reasonably clean condition there will be no annoying odors. The soil in the yard should be stirred or spaded up frequently if not in sod in order to keep it in the best condition. This will not only tend to keep down any odors which might arise, but also allow the droppings to be absorbed into the soil more readily and therefore keep the yard in better condition for the hens.

The male bird need not be a nuisance. Unless it is intended to hatch chickens from the flock it is unnecessary to keep a male bird. The fact that there is no male in the flock will have absolutely no effect on the number of eggs laid by the hens. The male bird should be sold or eaten just as soon as the hatching season is over.

This is desirable not only for the purpose of eliminating noise, but also to save the feed that would be eaten by the male and for the reason that the eggs produced after the male is disposed of will be infertile. Since these eggs are incapable of chick development they keep much better than fertile eggs, and consequently are superior for preserving or for market.

CHICKENS AT HOME

A yard surrounded by a five-foot fence will, under most conditions, keep chickens at home. If the hens show a tendency to fly over such a fence, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of board or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence, as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise, but often makes it possible to maintain a sod on the yard, which is advisable.

Poultry Yards and Fences.

Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundance of range, while hens kept solely for the production of eggs may be kept on a small area with good results. In rural districts the yarding of poultry is sometimes unnecessary and in such cases colony houses are used to advantage. Under this system it is easy to keep the birds healthy and the feed bill is reduced, as they are able to get a good part of their feed from the range. These houses, which hold about 10 hens, are placed from 200 to 250 feet apart and are moved from place to place as new range is needed.

When poultry fences are needed, as is the case in keeping poultry in towns and cities and in some rural sections, as few fences as possible should be erected, as they increase the cost of equipment, labor and maintenance When very much land is available the poultry yard can often be kept in sod. On good soil this can be done by allowing 200 to 250 square feet of land per bird (217 to 274 birds to the acre) while more space is necessary on poor or light land. A large number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used and the land is frequently cultivated.

Plymouth Rocks and the heavy meat breeds in small yards require fences five to six feet high, while a fence six to seven feet high is necessary for Leghorns. The upper two feet of the fence for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 30 degrees, or a strand or two of barbed wire may help keep them confined, while it is sometimes necessary to clip the wing feathers of one wing of those birds which persist in getting out.

Posts may be set or driven into the ground. They should be set eight to ten feet apart with common poultry netting, or 16 to 20 feet with woven wire. Corner posts should be about eight inches in diameter, and be set four feet in the ground, while intervening posts may be four or five inches in diameter and set three feet in the ground. That part of the post which is set in the ground may be charred or treated with some wood preservative to advantage, while corner posts should be firmly braced or set in cement.

Rural Clubs Help.

Women's rural clubs have done much to further the employment of trained workers for the counties, such as home demonstration agents, county nurses and county social service workers. The state leader of home demonstration agents in Mississippi has said that the women's clubs in that state have been constant and earnest supporters of county extension work in home economics. They have given financial aid, used their influence to secure appropriations, bought canning club products and given the work a prominent place on their programs.

Fifty hens in a space better adapted to 25 will be no economy.

SAYS SNAKES ARE PATRIOTIC

Truthful Fisherman Can Prove His Assertion by Incident in Which He Figured.

It seems that a prominent nimrod of Pittsfield was fishing the famous Kontkapoer pool in Mill river, and the fish were not biting good. He threw his bait into the water, rested his pole on the ground and sat down to rest. While so doing he took an ocarina from his pocket and began playing. Presently he played the national anthem and, much to his surprise, noticed a water snake come from under the bank and swim across the water and into a position facing him, the snake's head erect. The reptile was followed by others until there were half a dozen facing him, each at attention and head erect. The nimrod was mystified and stopped playing. The snakes went back to their holes. "Can it be that these snakes are patriotic?" he wondered and, to test the notion, started the national air again. Out came the snakes and took up their previous attitudes. He tried the idea several times and became convinced and is now telling the story to his friends. He says he has known bullheads to bite in numbers in the middle of a hot day when he started playing this instrument, but never before has he seen lower creatures recognize a patriotic air.—Exchange.

It Can't Bear to Look.

When the hour is being struck the clock keeps its hands before its face.

POULTRY NOTES

Grass clippings are an excellent green feed for chickens.

* * *

Even as few hens as six or eight should produce eggs enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the entire year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter.

* * *

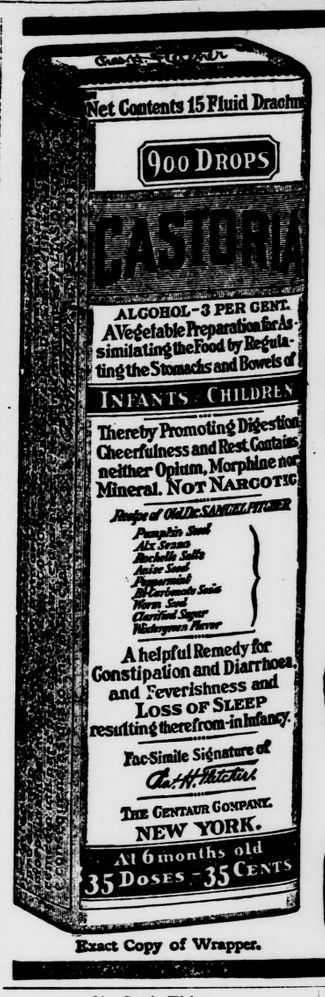
The day of the rooster is done as soon as enough eggs have been obtained for hatching.

* * *

Remember that eggs produced by the back-yard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

* * *

For the farmer who does not keep geese, ducks and turkeys, the chicken hen is a source of profit in the way of egg production and the sale of market fowls.


Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

No Such Thing.

"My dear, this is a bare apology for a salad."

"It isn't. I dressed it myself."

Every man on earth has either rheumatism or a hobby.

Matching.

"What a wonderful head of hair that girl has."

"Yes, and she's even hare-brained."

Amarillo, Tex., has more female than male voters.

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gallstones, gravel and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your backaches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

The Depressing Heat

When your blood is not in good condition, the Summer heat weakens all the muscles of the body. To avoid spells of weakness and sickness during the hot weather, you must have pure, rich, red blood.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

destroys malarial parasites in the blood and removes other poisons by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect and when you feel strong, the Summer heat will not depress you.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for the Child, the Mother and all the Family. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains No Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

Libby's

Savory hot sandwiches—Libby's Dried Beef, toast and cream sauce.

Tender—Delicate Sliced Beef

THE tender delicacy of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef will surprise you. The care with which choice meat is selected, the skill with which it is prepared, give it the exceptionally fine flavor. Its uniform slices will please you, too. Order Libby's Sliced Dried Beef today.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff.
For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

IN USE FOR 35 YEARS

BABEK

The Quick and Sure Cure for MALARIA, CHILLS, FEVER AND LA GRIPPE
It Is a Powerful Tonic and Appetizer
Will cure that tired feeling, pains in back, limbs and head. Contains no quinine, arsenic or habit-forming ingredient.

Barbanell's Perspiration Corrector

Makes walking a pleasure; will positively stop offensive odors from feet and arm pits as well as excessive perspiration. Send 2c in stamps to V. Barbanell, 1740 Haight St., San Francisco, Calif.

If a man is able to make a bluff at crying a woman will forgive him anything.

The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak

Old people who are feeble and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

Satire.

"Pa, what is satire?" "Satire, my boy, is where you say something bitter with a sweet smile."

Sure Proof.

"Do you believe that opals bring bad luck?"

"I do. My husband's rich uncle gave him an opal ring when he thought he was dying and he got well the next week."

Would Need Patience.

There is a great deal in putting it nicely. A prisoner was being sentenced sometime ago.

"You have a pleasant home and a bright fireside, with happy children sitting around it, haven't you?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir," said the prisoner, who thought he saw a way out of the difficulty.

"Well," said the judge, "if the happy children sit around the fireside till you return they will stay there just 42 days."—Pearson's.

Women and Tractors.

Women are everywhere in the fields of Long Island this season. A service flag in one farmhouse window shows four stars and tells why the women of that house are brushing the peas. Nearly every house along the road shows a flag with a star or two. Mother and the girls are also brave.

The tractors are making the earth turn over on Long Island. The horses work in the same fields with those ugly-looking engines and show no fear. The horse with nerves has passed out like the lady with nerves in the Victorian novel. No women were to be seen running the tractors, although it is an easier job than clod-hopping behind a plow.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Children Like
the attractive flavor of the healthful cereal drink
POSTUM
And it's fine for them too, for it contains nothing harmful—only the goodness of wheat and pure molasses.
POSTUM is now regularly used in place of tea and coffee in many of the best of families.
Wholesome economical and healthful.
"There's a Reason"

WEAR GOLD STAR ABANDON CREPE?

New York.—It is impossible, as the casualty lists grow, to disregard the subject of mourning clothes, writes a leading fashion correspondent. In a population of over a hundred million, it is quite true that a casualty list of less than five thousand is too small to make any physical impression. The mental impression grows, however, and women speak of mourning who have heretofore not thought of it.

It is a situation to which we must look forward. There is no gentle way of waging war, as was said by the chief of staff. Men must die that na-

At the left is an all-white costume with a tiny touch of black on the sleeve. The coat is of broadcloth, with wide collar and cuffs of angora. The skirt is of plaited jersey cloth. At the right is a costume of cashmere and faille combined. The vest is of faille, and fastens high in the neck with a narrow turnover of organdie. Folds of the cashmere trim the coat. A hat of faille, draped with chiffon, and suede pumps finish this smart costume.

tion that thought it most decent to wear the deepest habiliments of woe out of respect to the dead and comfort to one's own feelings; but even France has considerably lightened her mourning so that her women often do not wear crepe or even a widow's bonnet.

Already the long crepe veil has practically disappeared. One sees women of ultra-conservative tastes dressed in black chiffon, with a black silk hat and a small mourning veil of coarse-mesh black net, so open that it is merely a cobweb of silk strings.

This is a widow's costume. There tions may live, and women must lose those men.

We face the truth quite calmly these days, because, as a nation, we usually grapple with the inevitable with the belief of youth and the patience of age. Women are supposed to be a gentle race, nurtured by chivalrous men, and our nation is supposed to be one of peace, serenity and calm.

Will We Wear Mourning?

It is a strange thing that today we link this thinking and talking about immortality with an intense desire to laugh, to be amused, to do our best for those who are going and coming, and to lead our lives as though war had not smashed a shell across its routine.

With this spirit the idea of deep mourning is not consistent. The world has gone through several rapid phases on the subject of wearing crepe during the last two years. France has been are sisters and mothers who even omit the veil and wear simple black clothes.

There are other sisters who put the broad band around the sleeve; and this has already been done, mind you, and its influence is potent.

This manner of dressing is aided and abetted by our government, which hopes that women will not discard the clothes they have in order to buy costly and sometimes large wardrobes of crepe and other mourning habiliments. It feels that the whole nation grieves for itself and for others; that each woman's woe is echoed in another woman's heart; that anxiety is universal. Therefore, it is not necessary for a woman who has lost a man in battle to go to the extreme length of draping herself in crepe, so that her face is invisible and her body weighted down with heavy and unusual fabrics.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S LETTER

to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the council of national defense:

"I do entirely approve of the action taken by the woman's committee—namely, that a 3-inch black band be worn, upon which a gilt star may be placed for each member of the family whose life is lost in the service, and that the band shall be worn on the left arm. I hope and believe that thoughtful people everywhere will approve of this action, and I hope you will be kind enough to make the suggestion of the committee public, with the statement that it has my cordial endorsement."

Seasonable Modes.

Linen ribbons have been introduced by some French milliners. This is usually of the shade of the hat. Paris says "more laces." Laces and lace trimmings make summer blouses and frocks so attractive that almost every woman will be glad to use them. Long capes of pongee are made for the summer motorist, to take the place of the usual dust-proof coat. Short capes lined with bright colors are also shown. With these are carried pongee-covered parasols, also lined with bright-colored silk.

Smart Frock for Summer.

One of the smartest frocks of the summer has a black taffeta slip with long sleeves and a sleeveless tunic of white organdie, embroidered around the neck, armholes and hem with black and white beads. A black tulle hat and a white parasol accompany the costume.

White Gloves Taboo.

French and English women declare white glooves taboo. They are no longer worn for street or dress. Brown, beige and gray gloves take their place and washable gloves are the favorites. Evening gloves have disappeared altogether.

The Ever-Changing Neckwear.

There is a change in neckwear and a new decolletage line each week. All of these changes, however, are tending in the same direction—toward a revival of the high, wired, Medici or Elizabethan collar and the full chiffon ruffle of the latter part of the eighteenth century. There are other ruffles of muslin that outline the decolletage worn in the time of George the Third. The only high collar that may remain in fashion is the turnover one attached to a colored shirt, worn with a four-in-hand tie, with the plainest of tailored suits, by women who are bent on war activities.

War Styles Simple.

Those who are in touch with the dress demands of the women today distinctly deny the comment that has been heard lately that the war has made women less interested in style and good clothes. An authority made the statement that style is of greater importance than ever before, for women want their clothes just as smart, just as new and just as well made as ever. There is no doubt that the war has had an effect, but it is that of making smart simplicity the preferred fashion.

Curious Notion.

It is a curious notion these days to make all sorts of garments of strips of cloth, just leaving room enough in an under-arm seam for the arms to go through. These are so simple to make that it is easy enough to achieve one at home; at any rate, one can always thus select the special colors one wants, which it is difficult to find sometimes in the ready-made garments.

Metal Container Useful.

If your cedar chest is not large enough or if you have none at all, an excellent substitute is a metal container, such as a 50-pound lard can. This should be cleaned well and a pound of camphor crystals poured in the bottom. Furs or other winter clothing are then laid in. Camphor then is sprinkled all over the top. With the lid on tight this makes a better moth-proof container than drawers or paper bags.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS - RELIEVES
HAY FEVER ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIC. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eatonic Remedy Co., he says.

"EATONIC promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are martyrs to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloat, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIC will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIC drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

Pimples
rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

KIDNEY TROUBLE Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want good results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. Sample size by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

SONG WRITING A TRICK
WHICH ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN LEARN
You can secure valuable information and assistance by writing for a free copy of our "SONG WRITERS' GUIDE," the best book of its kind on the market. We revise song poems, compose and arrange music, secure copyright and facilitate publication or sale.
Authors and Composers Service Co.
1431-A Broadway New York, N. Y.

Mountains of Oil Analysis Green River Oil Shale & Ref. Co's shale oil and mineral values of $15 net. Best investment ever offered the investor. Investigation solicited. Representatives wanted. Box 415, Kemmerer, Wyo.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 34—1918.

The Reason.

"I visited the insane asylum today."

"What for?"

"To see a friend off."—Boston Evening transcript.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Corrected.

Teacher—Willie, have you whispered today without permission.

Willie—Only wunst.

Teacher—Johnny, should Willie have said "wunst?"

Johnny—No'm—he should have haid twict.—Boston Transcript.

Why Bald So Young?
Dandruff and dry scalp usually the cause and Cuticura the remedy. Rub the Ointment into scalp. Follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Successful borrowers are the kind who get credit for their efforts.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-12
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 25.

CONFESSING CHRIST.

(May be used with missionary applications.)

LESSON TEXTS—Luke 12:8-12; Acts 1:1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever shall confess me before men, him shall the son of man also confess before the angels of God.—Luke 12:8.

DEVOTIONAL READING—James 3:1-18.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Psalms 145: 1-21; Mark 5:19-20; John 1:40-46; Acts 4:18-20; I Peter 3:15.

I. Importance of Confessing Christ (Luke 12:8-12).

To confess Christ is not easy; it has never been easy. To do so means exposure to ridicule, contempt and persecution. Regardless of its issue, the true disciple will confess his Lord.

1. Christ will confess before the angels of God those who confess him before men (v. 8). The true disciple will not be ashamed to let all men know that he knows, loves, and serves Christ.

2. Christ will deny before the angels of God those who deny him before men (v. 9). To deny Christ before men may get one a little of human applause, but will surely bring one to loss of heaven and to the sufferings of hell forever.

3. A pernicious testimony is unpardonable (v. 10). This testimony is the expression of a heart utterly perverse, attributing the mighty works of the Holy Spirit as wrought by Christ to the devil (Matt. 12-32; Mark 3:29). The unpardonable sin will only be committed by one whose heart is incurably bad, one whose moral nature is so vile that he fails to discern between God and the devil—a reprobate.

4. Divine aid given in testimony (vv. 11, 12). In the most trying hour the Holy Spirit will teach the disciples what to say, and how to say it.

II.—Qualifications for Confessing Christ (Acts 1:1-11).

Christ remained with the disciples forty days after his resurrection to prepare them for the important business of witnessing for him. He had a five-fold object:

1. To convince the disciples of the absolute certainty of his resurrection (vv. 2, 3). Before the disciples could undertake the great work for which they had been preparing, the question of Christ's resurrection must be settled beyond a doubt. No one can preach the gospel who does not have certainty of conviction touching the resurrection.

2. To instruct the disciples in things pertaining to the kingdom of God (vv. 3, 6, 7). Their unwillingness to hear Christ's instruction (John 16: 12, 13) before his passion shut out much valuable information, so the Lord tarries to supply this need. They had a wrong idea as to the kingdom being restored, not as to fact, but as to time. Christ had again and again predicted a coming kingdom in harmony with the united testimony of the prophets of Israel. They understood him aright as to the fact of the kingdom, but the time of its manifestation they failed to grasp. The disciples should be defended against the reproach for having a materialistic conception. The kingdom is still to come; the time of its coming is known only to God.

3. To show the disciples that their business was to witness for Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth (vv. 4, 5, 8.) This witnessing was to be done in the power of the spirit, the result of which would be the formation of a new body, the church, called out from the world in the time of the postponement of the kingdom.

4. To show the disciples the scope of their missionary activity (v. 8). This is shown to be as wide as the world itself. They were to begin at home and carry the good news concerning Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth. Mission work begins at home and ends with the bounds of the earth.

5. To show the disciples that Christ will henceforth operate from heaven. They were to work on the earth, but the source of their power was in heaven. Though he is separated from the disciples it will not be forever, for he will come again. He will come again as the God-man, our mediator. The words of the men in white apparel have a double significance.

(1) To show that Jesus will come again.

(2) To show that in the meantime they should set to work in the discharge of their commission, and not be gazing up into heaven. The Lord's instruction to the disciples was, "Occupy till I come" (Luke 19:13). Those who have an intelligent hope touching the coming of Christ are not sky-gazers, but are deadly in earnest witnessing for Christ.

Divine Descent.

The incongruity of the Bible with the age of its birth; its freedom from earthly mixtures; its original, unborrowed, solitary greatness; the suddenness with which it broke forth amidst the general gloom; these to me are strong indications of its divine descent; I cannot reconcile them with a human origin.—Channing.

When It Is Hard to Pray.

It is hard for a man to pray according to God's will if he is not living according to it.

Friday Day of Ill Omen.

The Talmud, the book containing the civil laws of the ancient Jews, says that Adam was created on a Friday, sinned on a Friday and was thrust out of Eden on a Friday.

No Appreciable Loss.

In New Jersey a man recently smoked cigarettes an entire day without any particular harm resulting. The only visible effect was the death of the smoker.—Boston Transcript.

Help That Weak Back!

IN THESE trying times the utmost effort of every man and every woman is necessary. But the man or woman who is handicapped with weak kidneys finds a good day's work impossible, and any work a burden. Lame, achy back; daily headaches, dizzy spells, urinary irregularities and that "all-worn-out" feeling are constant sources of distress and should have prompt attention.

Don't delay! Neglected kidney weakness too often leads to gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back to health. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A VIRGINIA CASE.

J. F. Thomas, 27 Roxbury St., Clifton Forge, Va., says: "Uric acid had poisoned my blood and I had lost the use of my limbs. I was emaciated, my limbs were stiff and I endured awful suffering from pains in my back. I was in bed for months and it seemed as if nothing would help me. Finally I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and in a few days a great change took place. Before long I was able to walk around and in a little over a month I was well and happy again. My kidneys are now normal and I gained about thirty pounds."

A MARYLAND CASE.

Mrs. L. T. Somers, Extension Second St., Pocomoke City, Md., says: "Last March I was in a bad way with a run down condition of my kidneys. I had severe pains in the small of my back whenever I would bend and it was hard to straighten. The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing in passage and I felt tired and worn out and miserable. Through a friend, I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me more good than any other medicine I had ever taken. I am now in fine health."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.

What One Is.

"Pa, oh, Pa," came the still small voice. "What is a back number?"

"It's one of the kind they hang on automobiles and athletes," answered pa, who would have whipped his little boy in a minute for not sticking to the truth.

Its Use.

"What do you do with the hour of daylight you save now?"

"Oh, I use it up in light reading."

Baby's Second Summer
GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel Troubles and it is absolutely harmless. Can be given to infants with perfect safety. See directions on the bottle.

When a stingy man suddenly gets charitable it's a sign of either a wedding or a funeral.

Work of an Understudy.

Mrs. Flatbush—I wish you'd keep that cat of yours home nights.

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why, what do you mean?

"I mean the old thing was over here on our back fence keeping us all awake last night."

"That wasn't our cat. Our cat's got kittens, and she was home attending to them last night. What you heard probably was our cat's understudy."

No Use.

"Are you conserving food, Mrs. Jones?" "No, indeed; nobody in our family likes conserves."

Men at a theater who are unable to get out between the acts for a smile are forced to grin and bear it.

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

Packers' Costs and Profits

How much do you think it costs—

1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous by-products?
2. To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
3. To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerator cars, iced daily?
4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
5. And to deliver it to the retailer—sweet and fresh—in less than two weeks after dressing?

Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 2½ cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of ¼ of a cent a pound.

Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, on

SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1918,
at 10 o'clohk, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the city of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware with a frame dwelling house thereon erected bounded and described as follows towit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of B. street at the distance of one hundred and twenty one feet and six inches Easterly from the Easterly side of Claymont street thence Southerly parallel with Claymont street One hundred feet to a corner thence Easterly parallel with B. street to the Northwesterly side of land conveyed to the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company thence in a Northeasterly direction by the curved line of said Company's land to the Southerly side of B street aforesaid and thence thereby Westerly forty three feet nine inches to the place of beginning, Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Powell surviving mortgagor and Thomas B. Haugh, Administrator of Arthur Powell, deceased mortgagor and t. t. s. and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 15, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the two story brick dwelling thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of Scott Street at the distance of one hundred feet northeasterly from the northeasterly side of Delaware Avenue; thence southeasterly parallel with Delaware Avenue one hundred feet to a corner; thence northeasterly and parallel with Scott Street twenty-six feet to another corner; thence northwesterly parallel with the first described line and Delaware Avenue one hundred feet to the aforesaid side of Scott Street, and thence thereby southwesterly twenty-six feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur G. Heinel and Amelia C. Heinel, his wife, Mortgagors and t. t. s., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 13th, 1918.

NOTICE

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the Republican Party of the State of Delaware will be held at Dover, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of August, A. D., 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of United States Senator, candidate for the office of Representative from the State of Delaware in the sixty-sixth Congress of United States, a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, a candidate for the office of Auditor of accounts and for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before it.

The said Convention shall also elect sixteen members of the State Committee.

The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and sixty delegates, apportioned among the several Convention Districts of the State as follows:

Forty delegates to be chosen from the First District.

Thirty-eight delegates to be chosen from the Second District.

Forty delegates to be chosen from the Third District.

Forty-two delegates to be chosen from the Fourth District.

The said delegates shall be apportioned among the several Hundreds, Wards and Districts in the same manner as was done at the last State Convention,

The delegates with their Alternates shall be chosen in accordance with the primary Election Law.

The Executive Committee of the various Districts shall name the Election Officers and in the second, third and fourth convention Districts the places designated by Statute for holding the General Elections shall be designated by the Executive Committee for holding the Primary Election under this call.

Under closing the polls, the judges shall publicly count the votes and make certificates of the results of the Election in duplicates, one of which shall be delivered to the Delegate or Delegates elected, and the other immediately mailed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee at Dover, Delaware.

ALDEN R. BENSON
Chairman, Republican Committee
ISAAC R. BROWN,
Secretary, Republican Committee

Tonall Endorsed By Traffic Officer

HIS DUTY CALLS HIM OUT IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

"My duty," said Thomas D. Jones of 1145 E. Market Street, York, Pa., "as the public is aware, necessitates my being out in all kinds of weather, and for the past year I have been having stomach trouble caused, no doubt, by irregularities due to constipation. I found that my digestive organs were not working as they should. After eating I would have a depressed feeling and I would feel languid and tired. I had to be careful what I ate or I would suffer quite some pain. My appetite was not what it should be and I would have a sour taste and rifting up after eating due to acidity of my stomach. I felt as though it was time to get a tonic which would relieve my condition. I heard so much about Tonall so I thought I would give it a trial. I am now taking my second bottle, and the results I have obtained already have been most gratifying. I feel elegant in every respect and only too glad to reccommend Tonall as I am positive it will give you an appetite and install ambition and vigor into your system."

Tonall is sold at the
MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co. Inc.
and Jester's, Delaware City

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

BUICK AND CHEVROLET

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. Shallcross, Prop.
Phone 110 for Demonstration

The Woman's College of Delaware

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918
Four years' courses leading to degrees in—
Arts and Science Education
Home Economics Agriculture
Two years' course leading to certificates in—
Education and Home Economics
Tuition free to all students from Delaware.
For catalog and other information, write to
Dean WINIFRED J. ROBINSON, Ph. D.,
Newark, Delaware.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot or tract of land situate in New Castle Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a point on the southeasterly side of the New Castle Branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at the distance of six hundred feet southwesterly from Buttonwood Avenue, thence southeasterly by line of land now or late of James Gregg four hundred and ten feet to a corner, thence southwesterly and parallel with said Railroad to the northeasterly side of the road leading from the State Road to the old Mansion, thence by said side of the said road to the said southeasterly side of said Railroad, and thence thereby northeasterly to the place of beginning. Containing within said bounds four and one-half acres more or less. Together with the use of the said road in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary C. G. Bayard, Administratrix of John J. Gould, deceased mortgagor, and Mary C. G. Bayard, late Mary C. Gould, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., August 15th, 1918.

ASSET OR LIABILITY

Are you an asset to the community or a liability?

There is a certain kind of pride that is commendable. For example that which makes a man self-supporting, keeps him up the mark of daily toil, enables him to deny himself in the present that he may have in the future. That kind of pride means character, dignity, self-respect. He who has it is always an asset to his community, never a liability.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

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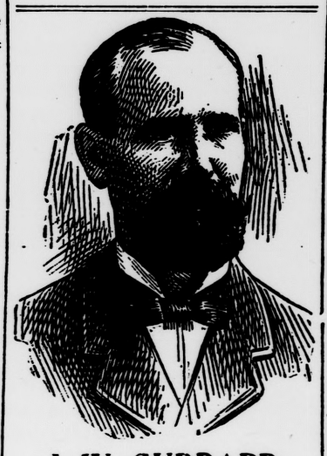
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware



J. W. SUDDARD

Resident of New Castle County during past ten years

CAND DATE FOR

LEVY COURT COMMISSIONER

6th District

Subject to Republican Primary

Progressive farmer, Secretary and Treasurer of Pencader Hundred Farmers Club; Banker for twenty years in one of Chicago's largest banks; President of board West Chicago Park Commission for four pears.

The candidate, if successful, pledges his best efforts to a strict business adminstration in the interest of the tax payer. Efficiency and economy will be his aim.

TRY A SANDWICH

made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET
Phone 86.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Gaace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demand against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executrix on or befor the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE McCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue
Close to Beach, Steel pier and al. attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains
Capacity 600
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J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

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Buy Now

Medium Weight Suits

at the old prices. Can be worn all Fall, and will be much higher next season.

$20, $25, $30

all of them much under the market

Vacation Clothes

Summer Specialties

Khaki Trousers, $1.50 to $3
White Flannels, $5 to $10
White Ducks, $1.50 to $3
Auto Dusters, $1.50 to $8
Soft Shirts, 85c to $5
Athletic Underwear, 50c to $3
Traveling Bags, $5 to $15
everything else in Clothing, Hats, Shoes and all Furnishings here and ready.

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Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Fourth Annual Firemen's Carnival

SMYRNA, DELAWARE

August 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, 1918

Biggest and Best Ever

AMUSEMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEWEST AND BEST NOVELTIES

Big Vaudeville Entertainment

With the Best Talent Available

Band Concerts Each Evening by the Harlan Band of Wilmington

Great Free Attraction Each Evening

Mlle. Ruby Ariel Novelty Artist, will do Thrilling Acts

Come and Bring Your Family and Friends. Something to Please them All. Everything Clean and Wholesome.

Special Summer Courses

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

BEACOM BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,
ESTABLISHED 1900
WILMINGTON, DEL. SALISBURY, MD.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer
—INCORPORATED 1847—

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Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

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ELAWARE COLLEGE

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the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special course at Delaware College begins September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department. Tuition free to all Delawareans. Uniforms, overcoats, and shoes furnished by the Army. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture, and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). For catalog and other information, write to

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware.

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if it is doing its full duty, is

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The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

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Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are

(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

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Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

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We have in stock for immediate delivery—the Ford 1 ton Truck Chassis.

$715

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